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WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW INFLATION BILL. TIS PASSAGE BY THE SENATE-ITS FATE IN THE HOUSE UNCERTAIN-LITTLE INTEREST FELT IN THE MATTER, BECAUSE OF THE PROBABILITY THAT THE BILL WILL NEVER BECOME A LAW-VIEWS OF THE HONEST CURRENCY MEN-POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The Senate debate on the

Joint Inflation bill to-day was in no way striking, and the vote was simply as anticipated. The only converts the inflationists got were Senators Sherman and Scott, Scuator Howe having voted for the

What the fate of this measure will be in the House no one can predict. If it should have the support of the same strong men who managed the last compromise bill that failed in the House for the want of only six votes, it would undoubtedly pass. But that support is by no means certain. Speaker Blaine, who was instrumental in arranging the provisions of that bill, is claimed by leading men of the Honest Currency party to be opposed to this conference report, and it is probable that if he does not labor for its defeat, he will not, at least, work for its passage. Very few of the advocates of an early return to specie payments will vote for it, and many of the Democrats who have sustained inflation whenever they have had an opportunity, have concluded to assist in the defeat of this bill. The course of the Demoerats is a very natural one. Convinced as every one is that the President would not sign the bill should it be submitted to him, the only object there can be in agreeing to the conglomeration reported by the Conference Committee is to save the Republican party from the demoralization which it is expected will result from an adjournment of Congress without the passage of a financial measure of some kind. In this the interests of the Democrats are in exact antagonism with those of the Republicans. They have nothing to gain by voting for a bill that cannot pass unless it is such a one as they think their constituents will approve; while they are bound to oppose any measure the only merit of which is that it may by some remote chance strengthen the Republicans.

Some of the clearest thinkers on finance in the House on the anti-inflationist side were won over to Blaine's last compromise measure. These men will not generally support the bill that passed the Senate to-day. Some of them who are in favor of a policy that will gradually bring us back to specie payments look upon this bill with alarm, as one that is likely to produce so rapid a contraction of the National bank circulation as to cause the most disastrous results. The outline of their argument has heretofore been given. They say that if the theory of the Conference Committee's bill is accepted, 5 per cent bonds, that are now at about 15 per cent premium in greenbacks, will at the end of 3| years be worth only par in the same currency, plus what little appreciation in their value will result from the strengthening of the public credit by the redemption of our currency. The loss on the bonds, when compared with greenbacks, would therefore be about 15 per cent; that is, the man who keeps his paper money until Jan. 1, 1878, can then buy for \$100 the same bonds that he must now pay \$115 for. If he controls a National bank he will therefore make money by selling his bonds and banking on the greenbacks, unless the profit on the circulation of the National banks amounts to 15 per cent in 54 years; but the fact is that the profits on circulation are actually about i per cent a year, or in 3; years, 51 per cent. Supposing the appreciation of the bond for the cause mentioned to be 1 per cent, the actual gain of the national banker by selling his bonds, withdrawing his circulation, and banking on legal tenders, would be 87 per cent as soon as this

became apparent. It is argued that the withdrawal of National bank circulation would be so rapid as to cause a panic. The supporters of the bill reply that if this theory is true the contraction could not go very far, since the offering of a great number of the bonds now used as the basis for bank circulation would cause them to depreciate in price, and this would stop the conversion. The absence of interest House is very noticeable.

THE HOUSE DECLARES AGAINST CIVIL SER-VICE REFORM.

BYPTIER LEADS THE VICTORIOUS PARTY AND PLANS ANOTHER ATTACK - MR. STARKWEATHER IM-PROVES THE OCCASION BY A EULOGY OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The attack made on Civil Service reform yesterday in the House was followed up vigorously to-day, and Mr. Kellogg's modest proposition to appropriate \$25,000 to carry out the rules and regulations of the Commission was signally defeated, the vote by tellers showing only 48 in its favor to 108 against; and this result was reached. too, notwithstanding an earnest appeal from Mr. Garfield not to abandon this last chance of rescuing the civil offices of the Government from the disgrace of being the mere pawns with which the game of politics is played.

Mr. Butler, not satisfied with this negative way of suppressing reform, has apparently in view a more positive mode of treatment, because he obtained a suspension of the rules to make in order a proposition to amend the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, so as to put a stop to what he calls the "detail of clerks of departments to sit in judgment upon their fellow clerks, thereby exercising the appoint ing power." This proposition he will probably submit to-morrow, for it is expected that the bill will be got out of Committee, and through the House, before the adjournment.

In the first five-minute speech made to-day on the subject of the Civil Service, Mr. Starkweather of Connecticut made a strong bid for Presidential favor by sounding the praises of Gen. Grant as well in a civil as in a military canacity, and hinting strongly at his being indorsed for a third term.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE MOIETY BILL. THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS RE-COMMEND NON-CONCURRENCE IN SEVERAL SEN-ATE AMENDMENTS-THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE STATED-DANGER THAT THE BILL MAY BE LOST UNLESS ITS ADVOCATES ARE WIDE AWAKE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 12,-The Ways and Means Committee recommended to-day a non-concurrence in almost all the important amendments which the Senate put upon the Moiety bill. The following are the more important points of its report:

The House bill made a clean sweep of all moieties now anthorized by law to be paid to informers, or officers of the United States in any Department of the Government : the Senate amended the second section so as to confine this repeal to Customs laws, and the Ways and Means Committee voted to insist on the original text of the bill. Section 5 of the bill, put in by the Senate, and which authorizes the seizure of books and papers under certain wholesome restrictions, was stricken out by the Committee; the temper of the House in regard to this provision be ing too pronounced to allow the Committee to hesitate. Section 12 of the bill, as it originally passed the House, fixed as the penalty for undervaluation a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each offense, and the forfeiture of the patricular item of merchandise to which the undervaluation related. The Senate extended the forfeiture to the whole of the merchandise in the case or package containing the article under valued, and in lieu of the fine placed it in the power of the Judge to sentence a person guilty of this class of frauds to imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years.

Both these amendments the Ways and Means Committee has agreed to.

The House bill contained the following clause for the relief of merchants whose goods might be seized as security for fines or penalties incurred at former

But nothing herein contained shall prevent any owner or claimant from obtaining a release of such merchandise on giving a bond with surcties satisfactory to the Collector, or, in case of judicial proceedings, satisfac tory to the court, for the payment of any fine or fines so incurred; provided, however, that such mercha shall in no case be released until all accrued duties thereon shall have been paid or secured.

The Senate struck out this very just provision, and the Ways and Means Committee voted to re-

The Senate struck out section 16 of the House bill and disagreed with the substitute proposed by the Finance Committee. This section directs the Judge in all actions or suits pending for forfeiture of goods, or the recovery of any sum of money alleged to be forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws, to submit to the jury, as a distinct and separate proposition, whether the alleged acts with actual intent to defraud the United States and to require upon this proposition a special fluding. This the Committee voted to-day to restore. Section 17 of the House bill, forbidding compromises by Umted States officers, stricken out by the Senate, was restored by the Ways and Means Committee. In Section 18 the Senate fixed the time after which no suits could be begun for duties not paid, in the absence of fraud, to three years before the passage of the goods through the Custom-house. The Ways and Means Committee have reduced the time to two years. All that part of the Senate bill relating to salaries of officers who have no share of moieties under the present law was stricken out. The last section was stricken out. This was inserted by the Senate to save the moieties of informers and customs officers in cases begun before May 1, 1874.

It is hardly possible that the House will reach the bill before Monday, which will postpone the work of the Conference Committee upon it until the middle of next week. The chief danger is now that the Senate may be able to prevent action on the Conference report or make some excuse for non-concurring and sending back for amendment, and so defeat the bill for this session.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.
APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12, 1874. The House to-day adopted an important amend ment to the Sundry Civil bill. It provides for beginning the publication of all the official records of the late war, including the Confederate archives. The subject was brought up in the Military Committee by Mr. Gunckle, and Gen. Coburn, who had also had the subject under consideration, at once indorsed and urged it, and all the members of the Committee agreed to the project. Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, who happened to be present, also earnestly supported the proposition and as a result Gen. Coburn reported the following section to the House, and it was adopted unanimously: "To enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion, both of Union and Confederate armies, the sum of \$15,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have copied for the Publie Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general erders not hitherto copied or printed, and properly arrange the same in chronological order." Senator Logan has expressed much interest in such a publication, and will advocate it in the Senate. A large mass of this documentary material was prepared under a resolution which passed soon after the close of the war, but was subsequently rescinded through the influence of persons in interest. It is believed that the work will now go on until all the official records necessary to complete the history of the war are preserved in print.

PROPOSED NEW PATENT-RIGHT LAWS. The bill reported from the House Committee on Patents provides that every patent shall date as of a day not later than six months from the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof was sent to the applicant, or his agent, and if the final fee shall not be paid sufficiently within that period to admit of the patent being prepared for be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent issued subsequent to March 2, 1861, be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented in a foreign country, provided the same shall not have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application. Patents may be granted and issued or reissued to the assignee of the inventor, or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered on record in the Patent-Office, but in such a case the application for a patent shall be made, and the specifications sworn a patent shall be made, and the specifications sworn to by the inventor or discoverer, but an assignee of the entire interest in a patent may make application for a reissue without the aid or consent of the in-ventor or discoverer. Whenever the owner of a patent shall make oath that his patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, a new patent shall be granted accord-ing to certain forms and specified conditions.

REGULATIONS FOR REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Secretary Bristow to-day issued the following call: By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1876, entitled "An act to authorize refunding of the National debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 5th day of September, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series of the of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862. follows: Coupon bonds-\$50, No. 12,101 to 12,200, both inclusive : \$100, No. 37,401 to No. 38,200, both inclusive; \$500, No. 19,361 to No. 19,406, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 46,101 to No. 47,300, both inclusive; total, \$900,000. Registered bonds-\$50. No. 1,430 to No. 1,460. both inclusive; \$100, No. 10,681 to No. 10,700, both inclueive : \$500, No. 8.391 to No. 6,400, both inclusive : \$1,000, No. 26,101 to No. 26,166, both inclusive : \$5,000, No. 8,301 to 8,303, both inclusive : \$10,000, No. 10,510 to No. 10,517, both inclusive; total, \$100,000; grand total, \$1,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemp tary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12, 1874. The Senate Committee on Commerce, in reporting the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, recommend the insertion of the following items: \$25,000 for the improvement of the Detroit River ; \$25,000 for the Chattabooche and Flint Rivers, Georgia ; \$10,000 for the Appalachicola River, Florida; \$5,000 for the Chattahoochee River, Ala-bama; \$5,000 for Elk River and \$5,000 for Chester River at Kent, Md.; \$10,000 for the harbor and pier at New at Kent, Md.; \$10,000 for the harbor and pier at Newcastle, Del.; \$10,000 for Lawes, Del.; \$10,000 for Fait
River, Mass.; and \$5,000 for Milford, Conn. The Committee recommend striking out the entire 2d section
of the bill, which directs surveys and examinations to
be made at a large number of specified points throughout the country, and striking out the appropriation of
\$5,000 made by the House for this purpose. They also
strike out the items of \$50,000 for the improvement of
White River above Jacksonport, and \$25,000 for the
Osage River, Missour. The item of \$50,000 for the Faits
of \$5. Anthony is made applicable also to the improvement of the Mississippi River above them.

In the House to-day Mr. E. R. Hour made an effort to
have \$25,000 appropriated to aid in completing the build-

have \$25,000 appropriated to aid in completing the building for the Home of the Aged, undertaken by those selfsacrificing women who call themselves the Little Sisters of the Poor, but after a somewhat interesting discussion of the Poor, but after a somewhat litteresting discussion the attempt failed; and then, in order to show that there was no sectariantsm in the vote, the item for a like appropriation for the Women's Christian Association of Washington was struck out of the bill. The House was evidencly in neither a patriote nor a charitable mond, for a more on the point of Mr. Caipman, the District aclegate, to have an appropriation made to complete NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET.

the Washington Monument was unceremoniously strategied on a point of order.

Representatives Piatt and Stowell to-day called upon the President, and requested that troops be sent to Pe-tersburg, Va., for the protection of certain officials whose lives, they alleged, were in danger. On hearing whose lives, they alleged, were in danger. On hearing of this, the remainder of the Virginia delegation, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, united in a request to the Precident that he would not order soldiers to Peteralure, as they believed that under the Marshal and District-Attorney the laws of the country would be enforced, and if any one has committed an offense, he will be punished. Ordering soldiers there at this time would injure the State, and do no earthly good to any one. The President declined to interfere in the matter.

The President sent the following nominations to the lent of the United States at Bolivia; Lucian G. Hene berge, to be Assistant Surgeon United States Navy; John S. McClary of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Norfolk, Nebraska; O. C. Peterson of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minnesota; J. N. Brower of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Commander S. Livingston Breeze has been ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-Yard; Lieut. Ed ward W. Remey has been ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo duty; Commander George A. Stevens has been detached from duty at the Navy-Yard at Norfolk and ordered to be in readiness for sea service; Licut. Commander Charles F. Schantz and Licuts. Lewis Kingsley, J. O. Biecker, and E. Woodman, have been ordered to the Colorado.

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to recommend to the House non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment to the anti-Molety bill, with reference to the production of books, invoices, and papers in all suits and proceedings other than criminal arising under any of the revenue laws, whenever the attorney repre-senting the Government believes they will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States.

Senator Carpenter, from the Committee on Election reported to-day that while said Committee considered it impolitic to adopt a ballot-box, it recommends unani-mously to the States severally Marston's Safety Ballot-box as an excellent preventive of ballot-stuffing and other frauds.

The bill introduced by Senator Stockton, by request, proposes to authorize the New-York Tennel Company and associates to construct a tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers to connect New-York City with Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The Finance bill was received in the House to-day from the Senate, and Mr. Maynard of Tennessee gave notice that he would seek the floor at 12 o'clock to-mor-row, to make the conference report to the House.

The President, with two or three Cabinet officers and everal members of both Houses of Congress, will leave

here to-morrow on an excursion to Cape May. The party will return on Monday morning. For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

WEST POINT TACTICS.

EXAMINATION IN ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY-THE LABORS OF THE GRADUATES ALMOST ENDED-A SKIRMISH DRILL AND SHAM BATTLE.

WEST POINT, June 12 .- The close of the xamination of to-day has probably determined the future life of most of the members of the first class, though whether they keep on in their military career or return to civil life istyet unknown to them or any onlast subject which comes before them-ordnane and gunnery-and have only to wait, in hopeful anticipation, until some day next week, when their fate will e made known. There is in the fluxl examination som of war are made, and by what rules the excellent mortar practice of a few evenings ago was achieved. The library to-day presented a very warlike appearance, and there was a notable contrast between the uniformed officers surrounding the implements of destruction and the quiet librarian sitting among his books. A Gatling gun stood in one corner, with everything necessary for its working near it. On the table of the Board of Visitors were several rifles of different makes, while near them were samples of cartridges, bullets, &c. The examination to-day has been very much through the medium of the blackboard. One cadet drew a front and sectional view of a fortifica-tion, built it very elaborately, and then ruthlessly made breach in its walls. This he did in three different ways, ending with one which demotished it comple His remarks applied more particularly to the effect upon the wall, where it should be hit, and when a solid ranged a siege battery to do the work, and did the practical part of the destruction as the other had done the theoretical. Then one eadet dissected a chalk and blackboard cannon, divided its body into six or sever parts, and named cach, showing why it was thicker in one place than another, and what would be the effect trunnions, or hinges, as some one here called them, were placed in some other place. Then a cadet wrote, "Niter, sulphur, charcoal," on the board as a what it might be made of and was not, and led the listener through all the dangerous operations of pulverizing, mixing, etc., until be finally, metaphorically speaking, handed to his examiner samples of powder in grains, perforated cakes, and other forms. He proceeded, still figuratively, to burn some, and told why some did its work in a hurry and made a great fuss about it, while the great cakes took more time and did the work quite as effectively. The manufacture of cartridges naturally followed, and the cadet to whom this subject was intrusted started out to show how they were made of copper thimbles and powder and lead to proper proportions. He then took a breech-loading rifle and explained its various parts, without, fortunately, being obliged to demonstrate its practical utility by shooting any of the visitors, or even the poor ba which was startled from its rest by so much murderous talk, and flew to the windows, screeching to be let out. How to aim mortars, demonstrated by several figures and a few words, and the manufacture of small arms, were alike well disposed of. Then, toward the last some one drew a magnificent charger upon his board and fairly loaded it down with harness, put on the saddle This examination will be certainly finished by to-mor row. The results of this final examination of the first class will not be made public until Tuesday, when the names of those who have passed and their standing in

row. The results of this final examination of the first class will not be made public until Tuesday, when the names of those who have passed and their standing in the class will be given out. The diplomas will be presented on the following day, probably by the Superintendent, Gen. Ruger. It is thought that the usual address will be made by Prof. Wayland, the President of the Board of Visitors.

This afternoon the cadets gave the exhibition, prevented yesterday by the storm, which is siways the most exciting to the spectator of all their exercises, and in which they, too, seem to derive great pleasure. This is the skirmish dril, or sham fight. It siways brings to the "Point," crowds of country people, with their innerhoaskets, prepared to stay as long as the apusement continues. The battle began with the division of the battshop, which was commanded by Gen. Upton, into several companies, some of which advanced to the front and stretched themselves into a long link, with other companies rounding within supporting distance "the rear. The skimish line went forward a short distance, and then each man threw bitmself on the ground and began to pick off unaginary members of the invisitie enemy. Then they picked themselves un and rusied a little further to the front and did some more shooting, but the still unseen troops seemed to be too heavy, for the right was driving back, but afterward regained its ground. Then this aliry enemy turned the left of the line, and forced it after a sharp fight to change bases. Then the visible warriors spread out a skirmish line from their new base, gradually worked up, dring all the time, until with cre and yells, they charged upon their opponents, and probably captured every one, for when they again formed in line of battle not an enemy was to be seen. They were allowed to rest on their laurels for a few moments, and them the ready of the pitals and faced the other. Each, with two camon in the center, threw out a line of skirmishers, and began firms, with cannon and small arms. For fi

TROUBLED FRANCE.

A POLITICAL CONFLICT.

THE LEFT CENTER TO PROPOSE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY-RENEWAL OF THE DISORDERS AT THE PARIS RAILWAY DEPOT-EXTRAORDINARY PROPO-SITION FOR A DUELING MATCH FROM M. DE CASSAGNAC-A MOTION TO CENSURE THE GOVERN-MENT PROPOSED AND DEFEATED, LONDON, Friday, June 12, 1874.

A special dispatch from Paris to The Times says that the Left Center will probably introduce a bill to-day, the first clause of which will provide for the organization of the republic, according to the bill of 1873, and the second will fix the date of the dissolution of the present Assembly. The Gazette de France says that civil war will be the immediate consemence of the dissolution of the Assembly.

It is generally thought that in the event of disso lution, the Assembly, before dispersing, will authorze President MacMahon to govern for some months, probably a year, without an Assembly; and will also authorize him to dissolve the next Assembly.

The crowd at the depot on Thursday evening numbered 10,000. The police clearly manifested sympathy with the Bonapartists.

PARIS, Friday, June 12, 1874. The scenes of yesterday were literally repeated at the Western Depot to-day, at the time of the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace again assembled in large numbers, and the deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters and took twelve of the more violent of them into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops was ordered to the Station and aided the police in maintaining order. M. Armand Adam, a brother of the deputy of that name, and M. Spullen, brother of the publisher of La République Française, a radical republican journal, were among those arrested.

The Government has suspended the publication of Le Pays, Bonapartist, Lé Rappel, Radical Republican, and Le Dix Neuvième Siecle, Conservative Republican organ, for a fortnight, because of violent

attacks upon its policy. Count Ste. Croix, upon his arrest last evening for striking M. Gambetta, told the police that the object of his assault was to provoke a duel. The Count was formerly an officer of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard. M. Gambetta's face yet bears the mark of the blow given him. Several persons in addition to Count Ste. Croix were arrested by the police at the railway station at the time of the tumult.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of Le Pays, re plies in that journal to-day to the demands of MM. Schoelcher and Testelins, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his article attacking the members of the Left. He says therein that he assailed M. Gambetta and other deputies, but not M. Clemenceau, who is not therefore entitled to reparation; but, says M. de Cassagnac, if M. Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it. De Cassagnae says he particularly wishes to fight M. Gambetta, and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of Le Pays are willing to fight nine of the Republican deputies, and will draw lots for choice of adversaries and of arms.

LATER.-In the Assembly to-day the second reading of the Municipal Electoral bill was concluded. M. de Malleville of the Left Center asked the Government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue toward the Bonapartists who ignored or defied the decisions of the Assembly.

M. Bethmont, of the Left, called attention to the statement made yesterday by M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in relation to the recent disturbances. That statement implied that the police and the Radical Deputies were equally to blame. The Minister who made it ought not to be retained in office another moment; the Government was culpable in not

removing him. Mr. Picard of the Left Center pointed to the long mmunity from Government interference which the Bonapartist journal Le Pays had enjoyed, and declared that M. Fourton was unworthy of confidence. M. Fourton replied. He declined to retract anything he had said. The Assembly should await the result of the inquiry which had been ordered into the reassured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make President MacMahon's authority re-

M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Minister, which was rejected by a vote

of 377 Nays to 326 Yeas. About the time of the return of the parliamentary train to Paris this evening a large number of people began to assemble around the station; but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police, and there was no disturbance on the arrival of the deputies. The Bonapartist propaganda is very active, especially in the barracks. It is considered certain that M. de St. Croix, in striking M. Gambetta yesterday, acted in accordance with a prearranged plan of party leaders to provoke a duel.

Copies of Le Pays were seized by the police this

evening as soon as they were issued.

The Left Center is reported to be still hopeful of union with a portion of the Right Center and of the formation of a ministry under the Duke d'Audif-

fret Pasquier. CONFLAGRATION IN PARIS LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13-5 a. m.

The London Times has the following special dispatch, dated Paris, 12th, midnight:

The boulevards fare crowded to-night. All the Cafés are full of people. An immense conflagration is visible in the northern part of the city, the freight station of the Northern Railway is in flames.

All the firemen of the city are hurrying to the spot

and thousands of policemen and soldiers are going in the same direction. The fire began at 10 o'clock. The Government has resolved, in addition to the tem porary suppression of Le Pays, to commence pr ins against its proprietors for violation of the press

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE SITUA-

TION.

From the Courier des Etats Unit.

It is but too true that we are further than ever from the peace and good will which are of primary need to our country, and that a spark suffices to inflame violent passions and animostites. We biame M. Gambetts for acting inprudently in presence of his political opponents, especially because of the harm which may result to his cause.

It is clear that turment is the soul of the Bonnpartist faction; anything suits it but quietness. Arbiter of the situation in the Assembly, it seeks to persuade the people that its real strength corresponds with the part it plays and the influence it exercises. In France, as elsewhere, it is hard to comprehend that party standing in the Assembly in the proportion of 20 to 700 has such influence over its affairs, and holds in a manner the balance of power. So, the Bonapartists are interested in concealing their numerical weakness by keeping their enemies disturbed. It serves their game to give them attention, for there is no incident which they do not try to use for the purpose of disturbance and public commotion.

1From Le Messager Franco Américais.

incident which they do not try to use for the purpose of disturbance and public commotion.

1 From Le Messager Franco Audricais.

The new ministry of the Septennat has begue and the second and the seco

AN IMPORTANT CIVIL DAMAGE DECISION. POUGHREEPSIE, June 12.-The first civil day. This Plaintiff was Susan Lowis and the defend-

sequence thereof, upon ascending the stairs on reaching home, he fell and broke his leg, which had, however been broken three times before. The jury, after being out eight hours, returned a verdict of \$0250 for the plaintiff. The decision is considered an important one.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS. ANOTHER MEETING AT THE PALACE OF CARDINAL

BORROMEO-ADDRESS BY THE CARDINAL-WHEN THE PILGRIMS ARE TO RETURN HOME.

Rome, Friday, June 12, 1874. The American Pilgrims and leading members of the Society for the Promotion of Catholic Interests in the United States met to-day at the palace of Cardinal Borromeo. The Cardinal made an address raising the Pilgrims for their zeal and courage, and listributed the certificates of membership of the Society. Prince Lancilotti welcomed the new members, and Bishop Dwenger returned thanks. The Pilgrims have presented to the Pope \$100,000 in noney, beside a coffer of gold nuggets from American mines. They leave Rome on the 20th of June.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. REPUBLICAN GENERALS AUTHORIZED TO GRANT PAR-DONS TO CARLISTS WHO SUBMIT-A NEW ENVOY

TT WASHINGTON. MADRID, Friday, June 12, 1874. Señor Zabala, President of the Ministry, has uthorized generals commanding national forces in the forth to grant pardons to Carlists who give in their

ubmission to the Government. Senor Mantillo, whose appointment as Minister to the United States was some time ago announced and after ward contradicted, has been ordered to proceed to Washington without delay.

The Carlists have shot two officers who mutinied at

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROCHEFORT'S ES-CAPE.

PARIS, Friday, June 12, 1874. The Moniteur holds England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and de-clares the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting the convicts to escape, has not transgressed in-

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS OF AMERICA. MEETING AT TORONTO-MEANS FOR DIMINISHING THE

COST OF TRANSPORTATION FROM THE WEST. TORONTO, Ont., June 12 .- A numerously-atended meeting was held at St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to-night, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the ourpose of discussing the Inland Water Communications of America, more particularly as affecting the Dominion; and the proposal for connecting Lake Ontario and the tidal waters with Lake Huron and the lakes connected therewith by means of a canal.

Col. Lyman Bridges and Dr. Hoyt, in attendance as a deputation on behalf the United States interests involved, and several members of the Canadian Parliament and Toronto Corporation, occupied seats on the

Mr. Blaine, M. P., reviewed the question of transpor tation, remarking that the most important point was the vast grain trade of the West, which required to be brought to the Eastern States and the Liverpool market, for which existing facilities were inadequate. He pointed out that by the Eric Canal the cost of a ton of freight from New-York to Buffalo had been reduced from \$100 to \$3 50 in round numbers. The Erie Canal could not be further enlarged, and the Welland Canal, even as proposed, would not be sufficient. Three were proposed, one communicating between Lake Nipsissing and the Ottawa River, the engineering difficulties of which would render the cost enormous; another, with Lake Simcoe and Trent Valley, which would only be a barge canal. The third route was from Georgian Bay by the River Nollawasaga into Lake Simcoe, and through Holland Marsh into River save 727 miles in the journey from cago to Liverpool by water, when pared with the route via New-York and Buffaio. Engineers of great experience hed reported in favor of its practicability. The question whether it would pay was o be considered, and he considered [the figures at great length, estimating everything in the least favorable

A resolution was unanimously carried to the that, in the opinion of the meeting, the inland water communication of this country should be improved so

as to admit of vessels not less than 10 feet draught. Col. Lyman Bridges, one of the American Commission the Governors of Illinois and Indiana, who both favored the project. Col. Bridges had formerly considered the French River route the best, but now considered the Huron and Ontario Canal the most feasible.

Dr. Heyt, the Commissioner from the State of Wisconsin, apologized for the absence of the Governor of that State, who desired that his interest in every measure for transporting Western produce to the scaboard might be expressed.

The speaker said that it was necessary that Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario should be connected by a canal canally of receiving wessels of control bands.

be expressed.

The speaker said that it was necessary that Georgian Bay and Lake Outario should be connected by a enail capable of receiving vessels of 2,000 tons burden.

A resolution to the effect that the construction of a Huron and Outario ship canal, as one of the great links in the inland chain of water communication from the tidal water to the head of the great lakes is a commercial necessity, was proposed and carried.

The third resolution, that the meeting riews with unquaified approbation the energetic steps taken to procure the promotion and construction of the Huron and Outario Ship Canal, and requests that the City Council shall, with the least possible delay, prepare and lay before the ratepayers for their approval a by-law granting a bonus of not less than \$75,000 to aid in the promotion and construction of the caual was carried unanumously.

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FOREIGN NOTES.

The cable steamer Faraday arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning from Portsmouth, N. H. for coal and water. She will probably return to-day, when the Ambassador, the other steamer of the new cable company, will reach Halifax.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Federal Council of State has voted to extend to all the States of the German Empire the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. The Bavarian members of the Council voted with the majority, showing that Ultramontane influences have failed to control the Bavarian Legislature, which elected and instructed them. The Saxon representatives yould with the minority, which numbered less than one-fourth of the members present at the Council.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. BALTIMORE, June 12 .- The annual meeting

of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Ratiroad Company was held in this city to-day. Gov. Odin Bowie was reflected President; J. N. Dubarry, Vice-President and General Manager; Stephe Little, Secretary, and John S. Sieb, Treasurer. The road Little, Secretary, and John S. Sieb, Treasurer. The road runs from this city to Pope's Creek, on the Potomac River, via Washington City. It has been completed and in operation for nearly two years. The President's report shows the carnings of the Company for the past year, with a large increase of receipts during the five months of the present year over the same period of last year. The transportation business of the Company is represented as rapidly improving, and an arrangement was made in December, 1873, with the other roads interested in the tunnel passing beneath the city, that gives the Baltimore and Potomac road all needful facilities for reaching tide-water.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....The Mississippi State Fair at Jackson is an nounced to begin on the fourth Monday in October.

William Bianford, who died in Philadelphia
Thursday sight, was 41 years on the police force of that city.

The Highland Cadets of Worcester, Mass., arrived at Pertiand, Me., resterday morning, by host, from Boston.

Gov. Dix has dismissed the charges against George Saines, District Attorner of Monroe County, as not proved.

.... Thomas L. Green, who was many years Super-stenden of the Borton and Albany Railroad died in Albany yealerday at is age of 85.

he age of 50.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, save that their, and May 27, had a fight with Ataches, near Tonta Crokus, le killed four Indiana, and captured reven women and two children.On a motion for a new trial in the Grant Parish age at New-Orleans, mule resterday, the argument of the case was con-mused to June 20, when Justice Bradley and a full beach will probably

to be acrosed to paying for a new charce, caspel, and parsonage.

—Charles Adams of Cumberland, R. I., called at
the house of his brother-in-law, John Burkett, in Woonnecket, yesterfay
moralog, demanding to see his wife and efficient, who hid sought refuge
from an horstality. Burkett refused him admission, whereupon Adams
dress a revolver and shot him, the ball taking refect in his hip. Adams

CENTENNIAL PROSPECTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

THE SMALL BEGINNINGS OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE-ACTIVITY OF THE MANAGERS-DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANS FOR THE BUILDINGS - PROPOSALS ADVERTISED FOR. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

PHILADELPHIA, June 12. - The Centennial managers have scrossed the Rubicon, metaphorically, and the Schuylkill literally. In Fairmount Park there is ow to be seen a long, one-story, box-like, coffee-colore building, on the front of which, in large white letters are the following words: "Centennial Board of Finance," and below them a white board sign appears, announcing that "applications for labor will be ceived on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock p. m." Before this unpretend-ing little structure stretches out a broad, breezy, upland adow, covered with daisies and clover bloss pordered with the groves and winding drives of the im the eye in all this fair expanse, is a tall flag-staff which Just outside the park fence and across Elm-ave, the Chestnut and Walnut-st, Passenger Railroad Company s erecting a large terminal station, thus taking time by the forelock, and preparing to transport passengers to tion to be seen, except the little temporary office and the tall fing-poll.

In the city, at the Walnut-st. offices of the Co sion, and the Board of Finance, there is an activity to be seen which promises immediate results. Yesterday, the Board and the Executive Committee of the Commission held a conference over the plans for the buildings It would probably be a good deal better if Congress had not enacted that the Centennial should have two heads them both thinking alike on all points where harmony is essential to progress. One of the results of the meet ing will be found in the advertisement for proposals for he permanent building, or Memorial Hall. Proposals or the Conservatory and the main building will be se lected in a very few days, and by midsummer the whole work will probably be under way.

I have already referred in general terms to the design adopted for the Memorial Hall, which, it will be re-

red, is to be built with the \$1,500,000 appropriated by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It will be the display of fine arts during the exhibition, and will structure, while not at all imposing, will be graceful and pleasing, and more in barmony with the landscape than edifice, with its lofty cupola, which was at first prothe Stadt Park in Vienna, which all visitors to the Aus capital remember with pleasure. ength will be 383 feet, width 191 feet, general hight, 55 feet, hight of pavillon, 65 feet, and of central square each, and a reception hall 83 by 63 feet. The the wall space, exclusive of the main hall, reception probably be ample for the display of all American pictures worth showing, and of such foreign works of art as will be sent for exhibition. The material of the building is to be granite, and it will be absolutely fire-

The plan adopted for the conservatory is no less well

by 555 feet.

The second plan is by the same architects, and is for a building with three straight arcades; 80 feet high and 1,515 feet long, under three spans of 150 feet each.

Engineer Petit of the Commission has a plan covering 18 acres of ground, with a building 1,688 feet long by 464 feet wide. It has five straight-work pavilions in the center; the middle are 120 feet square and the four

center; the middle are 120 feet square and the four others 130 by 100 feet, and from these extend three shed-like structures on each of two sides, with a length of 600 feet by a width of 120.

The second is probably the cheapest structure in its first cost, but an estimate of what each building will bring when sold at the close of the Fair will have to be made before it can be determined which will be the

bring when sold at the close of the Fair will have to be made before it can be determined which will be the most economical.

No plans have been adopted yet for the Machinery and Agriguitural halls. These will be comparatively inexpensive structures. Whether they will be placed in the rear of the Industrial Palace or further to the northward is an unsettled question.

Everybody about the Centennial headquarters is impressed with the necessity of vigorous and carnest work. There is not a day to waste between now and the 19th of Abril. 1876, if a completely organized international fair is to be opened to the public on that date. True, there are several more weeks available than Baron Schwarz had in which to create the Vienna Exhibition, but every one knows that when the opening day came there, nothing but a wilderness of packing-baxes and a few hastily arranged show-cases were to be seen. It must not be forgotten, too, that the Baron had resources to hasten the completion of the work which will not be at the control of Director-General Gosborn. The Government detailed as many regiments of soldiers as he asked for, and put them to work as laborers on the grounds and buildings, and it was no unusual sight in the month of April to see 3,000 or 4,000 men in fatigue uniform engaged upon every kind of labor that did not require skilled artisans. Still, with American energy and tact, its to be hoped that a good deal more can be accomplished in the saine time than was possible in Vienna, and both Coumission and Board of Finnace are sanguine that they will have everything in readiness on the opening day.

THE OHIO COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

THE UNION MINERS ENDEAVORING TO INDUCE DE-SERTIONS FROM THE OPERATORS' PARTY-THIRTY OR FORTY NEGROES ABANDON THE CAMP-THE EXCITEMENT RUNNING HIGH-NO VIOLENCE USED AS YET-ORDERS SENT FOR MORE NEGROES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12 .- A special dispatch from Nelsonville to The State Journal, says that at day-light the Union miners' pickets were not visible, but soon after a party numbering about 100, collected near the colored forces. Care was taken to keep the main body of negroes out of hearing. The strikers conversed with the negroes, and urged them to join the Union. The guards were doubled. Three negroes walked up to the guards, presented their revolvers, and walked over to ionists. Whenever the guards endeavored to press back the colored miners, the strikers urged them the more vehemently to desert. Secretary Putnam and Sheriff Warren advised putting the main body at work, and leaving a smaller number for guards, and efforts were made to put 60 men into the mines. At this time 800 strikers, with a brass band, approached.

and were met by Messrs. Inman and Warren and restrained from proceeding further. Mr. Putoam expressed confidence to the operators in his ability to con-trol the strikers and his disbelief in the fears of violence. In the meantime the miners' committee approached the line and one of their number began to make a speech. The excitement among the negroes was very great. They crowded down to the lines, and a general stampede was imminent. Efforts were made to restrain them, and some thirty or forty, in small squade, so bem, and some thirty or forty, in small squade, described. Several efforts were made to check describes, the most successful of which was the singing by the loyal necroes of various pieces familiar to negroes, than drowing the voices of the speakers on the other side. The plan of the strikers seems to be to weaken the force of the negroes by describes, and they say they will not use force. The operators may they are not discouraged; that they have more begroes coming, and, it necessary, will bring 1,000 men for the miners to take care of. Bome of the negroes returned to duty during the afternoon, and while a number are at work in the mines, the others are throwing up earthworks. Orders have been sent for 200 more negroes, a portion of whom are expected to reach Nelsonville to-morrow. The military at Cincinnati and Chillicothe have been ordered off duty, but with instructions to be ready to start for Nelsonville, if needed, on a moment's notice. The military at Athees, numbering 100, have also been ordered to be ready to move if needed.

LAKER.—Advices from Nelsonville up to te-nicht say that all is quiet. It is reported that about 100 negroes have described to the strikers.